FOR PRESIDENT.

Onr Anter Granklin, Dr. HORACE GREELEY,

> OF CHAPPAQUA. "And that old Friend, so sage and bland,

The Burning of Chicago.

The ext at of the calamity which has be fallen Chicago is shown by later news to Le much greater than it appeared to be from the imperfect accounts which we first received. Nearly five square miles of ground have been burned over, \$200,000,000 of property destroyed, and nearly five hundred lives lost. Compared with this, our fire of 1825 was a mere trifle, as it covered only about a quarter of a square mile, and consumed property worth no more than \$18. 000,000. That in Portland in 1866 devastated about the same area, and the loss was \$3.000,000. The great fire in London in 1666 extended over but two-thirds of a square mile; though the value of the buildings and goods lost was about \$35,000,000. A terrible feature of the Chicago fire is the part taken in spreading its ravages by incendiaries. A number of these miscreants, the telegraph informs us, have been caught and summarily put to death, and it is horrible to think that perhaps the conflagration owes its immense proportions to their efforts, and the efforts of others of the same Infernal trade.

Nor do the effects of the calamity upo the interests of this city diminish by inves tigation. The fall of stocks in Wall street testifies to the damage done to all classes of investments, as estimated by men whose business it is to judge of such things. A number of our insurance companies already acknowledge the loss of their entire capital, and very soon our banks will find that much money owing them by Chicago merchants, or merchants having Chicago connections, is hopelessly lost. Of course, after the first shock is over the work of recuperation will commence, and a very few months will heal over the wound; but the immediate effect is none the less disastrous.

One suggestion may not be without value just at this moment. Nearly all the owners of buildings and merchandise in this city and its neighborhood rely for indemnity against loss by fire upon their policies of in surance. In ordinary times their reliance is well placed; but the fate of Chicago ought to warn them that they are liable to be disappointed. The total assets of the insurance companies of this State are but \$50,000,000, and it is easy to see that this would go but a little way toward paying for all the property in the city At all events, prevention is better than cure and the owners and occupants of all kinds of buildings will do well to take the most stringent precautions against fire. Kerosene lamps, stove-pipes, friction matches, and similar incendiary agencies should be carefully watched, and the dangerous practice, common in printing offices, of washing inking rollers with benzine, should be peremptorily forbidden. Misfortunes never come singly, and it is not impossible that our city may suffer as Chicago has suffered, If care is not taken to prevent it.

The Tenth of October.

The Republic of Cuba entered yesterday on the fourth year of its existence. During the last three years what have the Cubans done toward the accomplishment of their ob ject? and what has Spain done toward the perpetuation of her authority? The answers to these questions are important to the civilized world in general, and to Americans in particular.

Of the reasons which led the Cubans to throw off the Spanish yoke it is not now our province to speak. Suffice it to say that no people since the middle ages have been so trodden down as the Cubans, so taxed, so tyrannized over, so thoroughly deprived of every shadow of legitimate rights; and that the impositions on our forefathers by the British Crown were trivial in comparison with those which the Cubans have endured from Spain.

When the revolution first broke out at

Yara, on October 10, 1868, a guaranteed as-

surance from Spain that Cuba should enjoy the same liberal constitution as the Spanlards themselves had won by force of arms a month previously, might possibly have settled the matter But the then Captain General of the island, LERSUNDI, was a monarchist, a tory of the deepest dye. He ignored the success of the Spanish revolution of which he was advised by cable on Sep. tember 30; and on the very day of the ris ing at Yara, which was the Queen's birth day, he held a levee in her name in the pal ace, as if she still occupied the throne of Spain. The volunteers, composed of all the slave traders and their hirelings in Havana, of course applauded his act, for to them the least scintillation of liberty or constitutional right was an extinguisher forever of slavery and the slave trade. Shortly afterward LERSUNDI was recalled, not, however, with out having first received a telegraphic mes sage from the Spanish Cabinet, composed of the very people who had dethroned Isabel-

ic conduct." Gen. Dulce succeeded him, arriving in Bayana on the 4th of January, 1869, accompanied by an army of some ten thousand men His short and inglorious career as Captain General was marked by indecision, an attempt at conciliation, and finally by submis-

press, and then cancelling the privilege; his shown itself too overwhelmingly against attempt at conciliation, by his sending a commission to Nuevitas to treat with the revolutionists, which terminated in the assassination of Agusto Arango at Puerto Principe, where he was on a mission of peace, and duly furnished with a safe-conduct and a decree of amnesty. The volunteers finally deposed him on June 2, 1869. His last words are memorable, and the experience of every day which has clapsed since their utterance confirms their truth: "Today Spain begins to lose the island of Cuba."

Gen. CABALLERO DE RODAS arrived in Havana on June 29, and with him a reinforcement of twenty thousand regulars. With this force he attempted to restore the authority of Spain in Cuba. He started by becoming a willing tool in the hands of her direst enemies, the volunteers. During his reign the slave trade was revived, the forts were given up to the volunteers, and every Spanish commander who observed any other course but such as tended to the total extermination of the Cuban race was ignominiously dismissed. And yet this man, after visiting Camaguey, after seeing and feeling what the revolution really was, after attempting to subdue it by force, with every element freely furnished him by the Govern ment, sent to Spain a report in which he asserted that the revolution never could be suppressed by force alone. He spoke only of the Cuban revolution, omitting all mention of the other revolt against Spain's authority, that of the volunteers. He finally left Cuba in disgust, and VALMASEDA, the author of a sanguinary edict which had appalled the civilized world, was installed in his place by a Government which attempted to disown the

The Cubans have meanwhile simply done in Cuta what they could toward their independence, in the face of many difficulties and cruel disappointments; and they have done well. They have maintained their existence and have worn Spain out. They had much to learn in the art of war, and unfortunately for them Spain had left her mark upon then in the shape of personal petty ambitions and intrigues unworthy of their cause. Abroad, the whole world has been unaccountably anathetic to their cause, and apparently in different to their fate—the whole world with the sole exception of Gen. GRANT's Administration, which has openly and shamefully sided with their enemy. And their agents abroad, either through lack of experience or of thorough sympathy-a sympathy of sacrifices and not of empty words-have lost many golden opportunities of assisting their

bloody barbarities committed by his orders.

countrymen in the field. But whatever may happen, Cuba can never again belong to Spain. The best authorities-Spaniards all, like DULCE, CA-BALLERO DE RODAS, PELAEZ, LETONA, MO-DET-all testify that the Cuban revolution con-never to suppressed by force of areas and without taking the task of subduing the volunteers into account, Spain is exhausted by her efforts at repression by force -all the bombastic telegrams of the new Colonial Minister to the contrary notwithstanding-and the day is past when conciliation might have succeeded.

Cuba will be free. She has held her own for three years, for the last two mainly on the defensive. But within two months past the salient features of the strife have materially changed. All Spaniards are not volunteers, and the Cuban ranks are being daily augmented by desertions from the Spanish regulars. What happened in San Domingo will occur again in Cuba; and when Havana is captured, as it will be before long, not an inconsiderable number of the assailing force will be composed of soldiers who, sick of the murder of women, children, and prisoners of war, of which they had too long been unwilling witnesses, have espoused in Cuba the same cause that they fought for in Spain in 1868; namely, the cause of Liberty and the Rights of Man.

The Texas Election.

The returns of the Texas election, so far as received, indicate that the Democrats have carried the four Congressional districts-in fact, have swept the State. But it is yet too early to count with certainty on this result which was quite unexpected, since the Administration party had taken such arbitrary measures to control the polls that it was supposed anything like a fair expression of pub lic opinion would be out of the question If it shall prove that the accounts already received are correct, and that the Democrats, assisted by the disaffected Republicans have succeeded in defeating the GRANT and Davis faction, it will afford an interesting example of the way in which political tricksters sometimes outwit themselves. With the advantages which Gov. Davis had secured for his own party, with a view to overawe the mass of voters, his efforts could only have been overcome through an out burst of indignant feeling evoked by the arbitrary and illegal measures adopted to stifle the voice of the people.

Whatever may have been the result of the voting, the Congressmen chosen have not yet received their certificates of election; and it will not be safe for them to consider their seats secure until they have their credentials in their pockets, since the Governor and two officers holding their positions under him are the returning officers of the whole State, and, responsible to no superior power, have the final counting and declaration of the people's votes. Judging from the unscrupulous character of the measures taken by Gov. Davis in advance of the election to prevent a fair vote, it will hardly be doing that gentleman injustice to infer that in the exercise of his official duties as a returning officer he is not likely to be part cular in regard to the means he employs to bring about a result satisfactory to him

self and his superiors at Washington. This impression is strengthened by the fact that when the taxpayers recently held a Convention in Austin to confer upon measures for reducing the enormous burden of taxation which had been fastened upon them LA, to the effect that " the Government was by the maladministration of the Davis Gov-Lighly satisfied with his worthy and patrioternment, the Governor telegraphed to Gen JEANT for his opinion as to the propriety of dispersing the Convention by force of arms. So far as the facts have transpired, Gov. Davis has shown himself despotic, unscrupulous, and tyrannical in all his official action relating to the recent election; and if in making up its record he deals fairly with proved by his giving Cuba the liberty of the that the popular sentiment of the State has

Deposit your money in the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, in the Sun Building, opposite City Hail, New York, -Add.

him to be prudently defied.

The riots which the GRANT and DAVIS party endeavored to instigate did not occur. The only instance of trouble that has been reported consisted in the murder of an old man by half a dozen of Davis's negro police.

Fraud and Corruption-A Difference.

One of the marked differences between the Syracuse and Rochester Conventions was seen in their modes of dealing with the subject of corruption in office. The Republicans had a great deal to say about the corruptions of the Democratic Ring in this city, but not a word about the startling frauds and embezzlements in their own party, nor the notorious acceptance of bribes by Republican members of the Legislature, nor the gift taking conduct of the President, whereby he is accumu lating a large fortune.

On the other hand, from the opening of the Democratic Convention to its close, the speeches of its most distinguished members and its main resolutions abounded in the severest denunciations of fraud and corruption in its own party, wasting very few words upon the conduct in this particular of the Republican party.

With their heads in the sand and their hands in their pockets, do the Republican leaders imagine that independent voters will not note this wide difference in the tone of the two Conventions, and when at the polls act accordingly ?

We beg leave to call the attention of Repub licans to the very serious fact, that it will be of very little use for them or for the cause of reform to elect a majority of Republicans to the next Legislature, unless they send thither an entirely new class of men. If they elect those of the old type, they will only busy themselves in ascertaining the highest price at which they can sell out to their opponents.

Will ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT follow the example set him by JOHN H. KEYSER, and offer to restore to the disposal of the people the seat in Congress which he got by the aid of Tammany Hail a year ago? Mr. Roosevert pretends to be a Reform Democrat, but his pretension cannot be allowed so long as he retains the fraits of fraud.

The constitutional amendments introduc ed into the Rhode Island Legislature under Dem ocratic auspices have been rejected by the vote of the people, and foreign-born citizens of that State who desire to enjoy the franchise will still have to possess \$134 worth of real estate. The first champion of equal suffrage in Rhode Island was Thomas W. Dorn, who endeavored to overthrow the Charter Government by force of arms, but was defeated, captured, and sentenced to State Prison for life. A Constitution wa then adopted in which the freehold qualification for native-born electors was abolished, but it was still required from the naturalized citizens. An amendment expunging this dark-age clause in the Constitution has several times been submitted to the people, but they have always rejudent it. The effect of vestricted suffrage may be seen in the fact that of a population of 217,000, less than 10,000 voted last Mor day on the amendments. Notwithstanding restrictions, however, foreign-born citizens have attained to as high honors in Rhode Island as in any other State of the Union.

If there are any Reform Democrats in this city who contemplate voting the Republican State ticket in order to rebuke fraud and corruption, we trust they will bear in mind, when they approach the bailot-boxes, that the Custom House Bing which dictated that ticket obtained the power to do so by bribing twenty-five anti-Custom-House delegates with promises of patronage and the payment of cash.

JOHN H. KEYSER says he has nothing to confess. Will be then have the goodness to inerm the public how it happens that he has had so much "exclusive work" to do for the city and county of New York?

Another dreadful charge has been brought against the unfortunate CATACAZY. This time it is not based upon an alleged incautious remark at a dinner table, but upon articles which have appeared in the public press. It is said that M. CATACARY is an enthusiastic admirer of Madame CATACAZY, and that by his adroit management it has been made to appear in print-all articles favorable to CATACARY are attributed by the State Department to the instigation of the Minister himself-that this lady was the accepted head and leader of fashionable and high-toned society in Washington; thus exciting the envy of certain ladies "entitled to the highest standing" in social position, who took exception to the publication of such reports. This puts an entirely new face on the matter, and, if true, will afford to al married men a triumphant justification of the course which the President and Secretary Fish have deemed it necessary to pursue.

Do the GRANT Republicans suppose that, by raising the cry of "Stop thief," they can di vert the attention of the people from the fact that the Custom House Ring obtained control of the Syracuse Convention by bribing with patronage and money twenty-five men who were chosen that body as anti-GRANT Republicans?

The extraordinary sentence of ten years n the penitentiary imposed upon Paymaster Hongs is a sham. It is apparent that the Presi dent when he approved it never intended that this defaulter should be punished. The court martial had no more right to sentence Hongs to the penitentiary than it had to sentence him to be hanged, and right well the court knew it. An act of Congress passed July 17, 1862, expressly limits the authority to impose such a sentence cases where by law the same court has power to

inflict the punishment of death. This has been put to the test kefore. Four naval paymasters, who were sentenced to imprisonment about a year ago, were discharged nder this law by Secretary Rosseson, after con sultation with the Attorney-General. The court martial then made a blunder, but now, with the precedent clearly established, it is plain that the officers of this court wifully imposed an illegal sentence, with a view to getting a brother officer out of a scrape. It is equally plain that in this they were knowingly aided by the President of the United States.

Of course Paymaster Honge will walk away from the Albany Penitentiary on a writ of habeas corpus before he has fairly got into it.

In the Washington correspondence of Tax Sex. reput listed on the 6th inst., in connection with the Fish-Catacazy quarrel, certain statements were Russia in this city, which we have since learner Georgetown College, D. C., and has spent the greate Georgetown College, D. C., and has spent the greater part of his life in the United States in the diplomatic service of his geometry. While acting as Chargé d'Affaires he opposed the Perkins claim with Zeal and ability. He was absent from the country when the trouble originated between Mr. Cataczy and the State Department, and has bad no connection with that affair. Neither has be had any interaccurse on that subject of any kind with Bancrott Davis, the Bribe Taker, since he crased to be connected with the legation. His transier to the post of Consul General was made at his own deeler, and while he was at home in Russia.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERING

GENEROUS CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE

HOMELESS OF CHICAGO. The Merchant Princes' Ten-Thousand-Dol-lar Subscriptions—A Committee of One Hundred to Collect Money To-day.

The call for the special meeting of the Chamer of Commerce in aid of the Chicago sufferers me with a hearty response from the members yesterda morning. At 12 o'clock the seats in the Chamber tere all filled, and many who came late stood during the proceedings. George Opds ke occupied the chair. In ovening the session be said:

chair. In ocening the session he said:

Nearly one-half of Chicago's stricken citizens are exposed, homeless, houseless, and without food. It is to these sufferers, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, that we are called to extend our aid and sympathy. I have no doubt that the representative body of commerce will hold to fix record of the past, and show that it has a heart to feel for suffering hemanity. As an evidence of how deeply some of our members feel on this occasion, I will read a letter I have just received: THE FIRST TEN-THOUSAND-DOLLAR CHECK.

The Hon. William E. Dodge, Prendent New York Chamber of Commerce. Chamber of Commerce.

DEAR SIZ: Our Mr. Haich, who is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, is absent from the city, or he would be with you to day to consult and act with you for like immediate relief of the suffering jecole of Chicago. But an action, not words, is what is needed, you are hereby authorized to draw on us for \$10,000 to use in their behalf. Very truly yours.

The reading of this was received with loud demonstrations of applause. When the enthusiasm had somewhat calmed, Mr. A. A. Low offered the following: iowing:

Whereas, A disaster of unparalelled magnitude has befail on the city of Chicago, and in a single day 100.00 of her citizens have been driven from their homes by a devastating fire, and without shelter, without food, without clothing, stand facing the enry approach of whiter amid the sames of their dwellings and the wreck of inter cheriende hopes; and

Whereas, Our own city, bound to Chicago by so many ties of interest and of sympathy, is filled with near a that know how to feel for those that have been so suddenly despoired, and is blessed with sumple means to mulaster to the nomeless in their great extremity.

. COMMITTEE OF ONE BUNDRED.

Revolved. That this Chamber would, at its earliest opportunity, tender to the catizons of Chicago the expression of its profound regret, of its heartfelt synathy; and at the same time proffer its word of eaccouragement and cheer, in the assured bedeef that the mary-flows vitality of its ropolation will quickly restore what has been so suddenly destroyed, and that Chicago will continue to be the commercial metropolis of the West.

Revolved, That a Committee of one hundred be appointed to collect subscriptions in aid of the sufferers from the recent calamity, and that the money that may be collected be forwarded to the Mayor of the city of Chicago, or to some committee of the cuizens as may be appointed to receive and distribute contributions.

Revolved, That the Committee of the Chamber has authority to receive subscriptions from the city at large.

An Appeal to Europe.

AN APPEAL TO EUROPE.

AN APPEAL TO EUROPE.

The resolutions were unanimously passed, and Mr. Opdyke immediately appointed the committee, with Mr. J. C. Green as chairman. On motion of Mr. Low, the officers of the Chamber were afterward added to the committee.

Mr. James Patterson, a member of the Liverpool. Chamber of Commerce, sugrested that a despatch be sent by cable to the Chambers at Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and the various European cities. He said he could almost venture to promise in advance for his own Coamber, and he was almost equally certain of the others. His suggestion was received with enthusiasia, and a motion to carry it into effect was immediately passed.

The subscription books were opened at once, and the following sums were collected in ten unnutos:

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHAMBER, Cortlands de P. Field 206 Williams & Gallon ... 540
John Wilson & Sons ... 20 8 saiding ... Hunt &
Firsk & Hatch ... 10 000 ... 0... 1000
A. A. Low & Bros. ... 266 Photos, Bouge & Co. ... 250
Geo. Opcyke & Co. ... 263 F. W. Stoughton ... 56
Gil. Central E. R. Co. ... H. W. T. Mail & Co. ... 56
By A. S. Haweltt ... 566 Ass 26 B. Nate Co. ... 56
Perer Croper ... 1000 W. Brinkernoff & Co. ... 100
Day Coole & Co. ... 10 000 Benkard & Britton ... 100
M. R. Jesty & Co. ... 5000 yrns W. Field ... 250
M. R. Jesty & Co. ... 5000 yrns W. Field ... 250
M. R. Jesty & Co. ... 5000 yrns W. Field ... 250

The following is a copy of the cable despatch sent by suggestion of Mr. Patterson:

The New York Chamber of Commerce, at the suggestion of a member of the Liverbool Chamber, warming commends to the generous sympathy of the commercial centres of Great Britan and Ireland the suffering multilades of Cheago who have been renered Literly destitute by the conflagration in that duty.

GEORICE OPDYKE, First Vice Plesident.

To the Chambers of Commerce at THE CABLE DESPATCH.

o the Chambers of Commerce at

Cork, Southampton, The Potteries, Manchester, Leeds, Kidderminster, Hull

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Raising Money for the Sufferers at the Rate of \$40,000 an Hour.

At the close of the session of the Board yes-

rday afternoon, President Read called the house to order, and Mr. Beynton offered a resolution that a committee of thirty be appointed from the mem-bers of this Exchange to solicit, collect, and forward to the Mayor of Chicago all moneys, food clothing, and supplies in their power, and that the Treasurer of the Exchange be authorized to send for and at once whatever sum of money there mign e in his nands belonging to the Board, to be reim bursed from the subscriptions that might hereafte. e made for that object.

A member here proposed that it should be made \$50,000. On inquiry is was found only \$10,000 was n the Treasury. That amount was ordered by ; unanimous vote to be forwarded vesterday after neon. A member here arose amid intense confusion and excitement and said that the New York Exchange ought to be ashamed to send such a pit ance to a city from which nine-tenths of its busines came, and proposed that a subscription list should be started then and there, and the money paid in at once. His firm would head the list with a check for \$1,00. The motion was carried, and offers of \$30. The President was obliged to request the names and amounts of subscriptions to be handed in on situs of larger.

ips of paper.
The men rushed up to the desk with their little the men russed up to the desk with their fills sips of paper, as anxious to deposit them as a page laborer would be to present his ticket for payment. At the time of adjournment, \$18,000 in cash has been subscribed.

The Trensurer telegraphed to the Mayor of Chica-The freasurer telegraphed to the result.

The Committee of thirty appointed by the Chair to receive subscriptions in money, provisions, and to receive subscriptions in money.

clothing are:

J. H. Reed, David Dows, Jesse Hovi, Josiah M. Fish,
Aaron Poilips, Win. W. Wickes, Lewis Roberts, H. O.
Armour, Frank in Edson George Hicks, Stephen Harrison Stephen Lane, L. W. Sark, Archibalt Barter,
Geo. D. Cracin, Theodore Perry, Fred. sherwood, John
H. Pool, Edward Cromwe t. L. B. Saaw, J. H. Herrick,
A. E. Mas-ers, Win. Blanchard, Bedjamin Floya, E. S.
Brown, Horatio Reed, Murroe Crane, John Haladerber, A. S. Spaulding, and Frederick Link.

The names of subscribers, and the amounts subteribed by each, are as follows, in the order in
which they were given:

W. W. Wickes. — \$1,000, James W. Carson

1.09 Michael Hennessy...
5: 13. H. Van Riper & Co
220 1. B. Kunnp & Co
100 Co & & Sledger
100 J. G. Banyan & Co
100 A. Broomell 100 A. Broomell
100 B. C. B. yan'
200 J. H. Reed & to.
110 i hemas Richardson
200 J. H. Herrics
500 C. oper & Co.
100 Carev & Gale
Kent & Co.
200 John S. Roberts &
500 Sons. alf & Gibbs... Houerts & Co.... as. Barber & Co.. Davis & Atwood, M. Marshai.... Wm. Parson & Co 606 Knapp & Co. 66 Knapp & Co. 50 Wm H. Flems 50 Frederick Jacobs. 50 Hughes, Hickox & Co. 50 John Hamson. D. A. McTavish. dwin & Elliott. Hone. M Van Tassele

The above were all taken at the meeting, within

New Jersey's Contributions.

L. B Shaw & Co.... New York Floating

many private citizens of the different cities in New Jersey. The General Superintendent of the united companies addressed a letter early in the day to Mayor Hall, offering to transport supplies to the authorism in Chicago free of charge. He also sent a circular to all the employees of the companies, soliciting subscriptions. Many of the charch pastors gave notice that on Sunday next subscriptions would be received.

THE DRY GOODS MEN.

Chicago Tradesmen to be Reinstated by New

A Sun reporter visited several of our wealthiest fry goods firms yesterday to ascertain to what extent the calamity had affected the trade. Nearly every prominent house has been reached by the dis aster, but details are wanting. The jobbing estab dishments are all more or less affected. The ability the insurance companies to meet their enormous osses was the engrossing subject of solicitude. "I they are all right," said a prominent dry goods man, we are all right."

Without exception a stiff upper lip is maintained by our wholesalers. Deep sympathy is exhibited or the Chicago houses. The calamity is not viewed in the light of ordinary commercial dissisters, and whatever crashes are to come will be met here in New York in a spirit of traternal sympathy. Speaking of the probable failures in consequence of the fire, the head of one large firm told the Styn reporter that settlements would not only be based on the terms offered by the sufferers, but that the credit of the latter would be good in New York to any amount.

any amount.

The leading houses in the trade in Chicago are Field, Leiter & Co., Fleid, Bene let & Co., Bowen, Hunt & Winslow, Hamlin, Hale & Co., and J. V. Parwell & Co., all of which occupied bininings in Lake and State streets and Wabasa avenue, right in the track of the comflightion. Many of these houses have direct commercial relations with European firms, and if the insurance companies tail the losses will not be confined to New York, but will extend to Liverpool and Manchester.

The importations at Chicago in Sentemper are The importations at Calcaro in September are known to have been exceedingly heavy.

THE TRANSPORTATION MEN.

Expressmen Going Down into their Pockets for their Brethren in Chicago. The agents and employees of the various

transportation companies centering in this city met yesterday in the building of the American Mer-chants' Union Express Company, Broadway and Franklin street, to device means for the relief of their needy brethren in Chicago. The meeting was . Gossler, Pennsylvania Central; A. H. Ward Erie; C. W. Perveil, Baltimore and Onio; B. D. Hasseil, Great Southern Freight Line, via Charle ton; C. D. Owens, Atlantic and Gulf; C. E. Evans Virginia and Tenuessee Air Line; James C. Parge Virginia and Tenuessee Air Line; James C. Ferre, American Merchants' Union Express; C. Goddard, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express; J. C. Babcock, Adams's Express; C. P. Thayer, United States Express; John J. Sproull, Illinois Central; S. A. Danforth, Kansas Paeific, and many subordinate employees of the various transportation companies. The meeting organized with R L. Crawford in the chair, J. L. Gossier as Secretary, and A. H. Ward as Treasurer. The resolutions of sympathy, which were unanimously adopted took the substantial form of a vote to pinta an indefinite number of subscription lists, to be circulated among the subordinate employers of the various companies, with a view of accelerating collections.

among the subordinate employers of the various companies, with a view of accelerating collections. The officers of the meeting were appointed a committee to disburse these funds.

Mr. Owens announced that he had received telegrams from the Mayors of Macon and Savapnah, Ga., assuring him of the cooperation of those cities in the work of securing renef for the sufferers. A telegram from H. S. Haynes, President of his road (the Atlantic and Guh) bore similar assurance from that corporation. The meeting adjourned to next Tuesday.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S APPEAL.

Collections to be Taken in All the Catholic Churches.
To the Rev. Pastors of Catholic Churches in this City. The cry for help which comes to us in such dercing tones from the thousands of our fellow-

pelage in Chicago enated and the ashes of their desolated city, without food or shelter, appeals so forcibly to every human heart, that there is not one, am sure, having it in his power to give relief, be it much or be it little, that will not promptly do so with willing and generous hand. In order that greater facilities may be offered to ail the members of our flock for the exercise of a great act of Caristian charity, I hereby recommend that a collection be made in all the churches of the city on the Sucday after next, 22d inst., due announcement to be made on next Sunday.

The sums collected should be sent without delay

to the Chancery office, that they may be remitted without delay to succor the distressed.

Given at New York this 10th day of October, 1871. + JOHN, Archbishop of New York.

All Classes of New Yorkers Hurrying Forward with Aid.
New York Lodge No. 330, F. and A. M., will

meet in their rooms in Booth's Building this even-ing to raise funds for the relief of the sufferers in

The hat, cap, fur, and straw goods trade will meet at 50 and 52 Howard street to-day to collect funds Mr. John Franz, of 435 Sixth avenue, will send

Mr. John Franz, et 435 Sixth avenue, will send the gross receipts of his business to-day to the citizens of Chicago.

Members of the Hildise Bund are requested to send contributions of clothinz, provisions, or money to Morris Renc, 319 Broadway, or Jains Baner. 33 Second avenue, corner of Fifth street. The articles will be forwarded to the impoverished members of the Bund in Chicago free of charge.

At the bad of the Young Men's Association of Williamsburgn on Monday night \$300 was raised for the Chicago sufferers.

Grand Master John H. Anthon has addressed a circular to all the Masonic Lodges of the State of New York, urging the brethern to contribute diperally to the aid of the Chicago sufferers.

A meeting of the hotel keepers of this city is called to this evening at the st. Nicholas to take measures for the aid of the sufferers in Chicago.

Thomas Brothers of 937 Broadway and 163 Fifth the for this evening at the St. Nicholas to take mea-ures for the and of the sufferers in Chicago. Thomas Brothers of 937 Broadway and 163 Fifth werne will pay over to the Chicago fund the entire secipts of their business to morrow (Thursday,

dron & Jones, bankers, 59 and 61 Wall street, Davidson & Jones, bankers, 59 and 61 Wall street, will receive any subscriptions which may be offered on behalf of the Unicago sufferers, and forward the same with due difigence to the authorities.

The New Jersey Railroad and Thunsportation Company tender the free use of their roads for the forwarding of supplies to Chicago.

The New York and Boston Extrems Company on Twenty-third street and Broadway, will receive at their office and transport free of charge by the Eric Kithay, any contributions for the Chicago sufferers. The American News Company will soon publish, in pambilet form, a complete description of the Chi-

the American News Company will soon publish, in pamplife form, a complete description of the Chicago fire, from eye witnesses, with an authentic list of losses by the insurance companies.

Clarence Leary & Heary Meirs, Jr., stationers, of Eardenge place and Widnam street, will give to the Chicago sufferers the entire receipts of their establishment to-day.

The Union printers of this city are about to the action for the relief of their fellow-workmen sufference.

ng. Capt. Thorne of the City Hall police, through his command, collected vesterday about \$3.0, and purchased therewise of plut oread, which was shipped by the Eric Rhiroad before 10 velocation.

was shipped by the Eric Rillroad before 10 o'clock yesterday morning direct for Chicago.

The German-American Savings Bank will receive and forward all sums, large or small, intended for the relief of the Chicago sufferers.

The Presbytery of New York, in the Murray Hill Presbyterian Church, took up a collection amounting to nearly \$500, for the Chicago sufferers. Further contributions are to be received during the remaining sessions of the Presbytery.

The San Francisco Ministreis will give a mating in aid of the Chicago sufferers on Saturday at 2. in aid of the Chicago sufferers on Saturday at 2.

Farepa-Rosa's Opera Troupe will give the proceeds of the performance on Saturday evening to he Chicago fund.

The receipts of the Olympic matines on Monday next are to be given to the victims of the Chicago

The Journal of Commerce sent \$500 to Chicago The Journal of Commerce went \$5.50 to Chicago yesternay, by telegraph.

The Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade inwe appointed a Committee on Subscriptions, and airready raised \$5.000. The Cotton Exchange has also appointed a Subscription Committee, and airready prices \$4.500.

appointed a Subscription Committee, and already raises \$1500.
Cornucopia Lodge, No. 106, I. O. O. F., last night contributed \$200. J. Core. S. Barrett. S. Effect.
Wm. Beanett, and S. Warsawer are the committee to forward the money.
The New York Central and Hudson River Rail road Company will transport free over their roads from all places along the line supplies for Chicago, marked to the Major of that city. road Comp. by will transport free over their roads from all places slong the line supplies for Chicago, marked to the Mayor of that city.

The New Jersey Liga erage Company, 109 Water street, will forward contributions from brooklyn to the Eric depot free of cost from Harbeck's slores foods; and to morrow. At articles mass betroperty packed and addressed to the Mayor of Chicago. The bankers and brokers of this city, besides the appropriation made yestering by the New York stock Exchange for the bendit of the Chicago sufferers, have opened a subscripton list at Powler & Wilson's office, 20 Broad street. Several thousand dollars have aiready been subscribed.

The Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia yesterday subscribed \$10.000, and sent of two cardonis of bread. The subscript was received by the Mayor amount to \$3,700.

The Side and Leather Exchange of Boston yesterday forwarded \$10.000. Private citizens purratise the bonds until they are legalized by the Legislature Provisions are also being forwarded.

Mayor Record, of Newars, has issued appeals to the citizens for relief, and the Mayors of Providence, R. I., and Coloes, N. Y., have called meetings to take measures for sending aid to the sufferers.

The example set by the Common Council of the Board of Trade of Troy last night subscribed Educabeth, which subscribed \$1 000, was followed by

amount. A committee of five was appointed to circulate subscription papers generally among the citizens. The churches were also called upon to take up subscriptions next Sunday.

The Sun compositors have contributed \$50 for the relief of the Chicago sufferers.

The Old Fellows have been called to meet to norrow evening to take measures for the relief of suffering Chicago. Manager Barnes has tendered the entire receive of the priformances at Trimble Opera House Thursday afternoon to the same purpose. The Board of Lumber Dealers will raise \$6,000. The Committee app-inted at the meeting yesterday will orsenize for action at once, and hope to increase the subscriptions largely.

Losses in Western stocks in Wall street in last two days are estimated at \$40,000,000.

A public meeting of the chizens of Jersev City has been called by Mayor O'Neill, in the City Hall, this evening, at 8 o clock, to devise means to releve the sefferers. All are urged to attend. All who can contribute clothing are requested to send to the office of the Maior immediate?.

The agent of the Union Line, (Pennsylvania Rail-roc Company,) has received the following telegram Gated Prits burgh, Pa., Oct. 10, 1871:

Our roads and lines escaped enterly. There will be po interruption to travel now leaving New York destined terond Chicago. The city proper trade will of course be without warehouses, and will have to fail a willing.

Mount Zion Chapter, No. 231, R. A. M., last even-

to hait awhite.

Mount Zion Chapter, No. 231, R. A. M., last even ing opened a subscription in aid of the Chicago saf

ing opener a subscription in aid of the Chicago safterers.

The Mercer street police yesterday subscribed \$100 to the Chicago relie fund.

The Common Council of Paterson yesterday appropriated \$5,000. At a mass meeting of citizens in the wigwam \$300 additional was subscribed, and committees appointed to continue the subscribed, and committees appointed to continue the subscribed, and appointed a committee of three to act in conjunction with a committee of chizens for future action.

Sylvan Grove Lodge No. 275, F. and A. M., of New York, appropriated \$200 hast night.

G. & S. Heyman & Mack. manufacturers of furniture and bedding, 388 and 390 Hudson street and 555 sixth avenue, have sent by the Eris to the Chicago sufferers three track loads, containing 150 mattresses, 150 busters, and 509 piliows.

THE BANKERS' FIFTEEN THOUSAND.

R. B. Mason. Mayor of Chicago.

A. Beimont & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., and ourselves send you \$5,000 caclu—\$15,000. Shall we send greenbacks, and to whom? or would you prefer checking?

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

RELIEF FOR THE SUPPERERS. To the Editor of The Sun. Sin: Enclosed please find \$25 for the benefit of THOMAS J. COLLIER, 298 Hudson street.

BROOKLYN HONORING HERSELF.

One Hundred Thousand Instantly Contribsand to Come from Individuals.

At a special meeting of the Brooklyn Comm council yesterday, Mayor Kalbfleisch sent in the fo owing communication:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Oct. 10, 1871.
To the Honorabie the Board of Aldermen of the Chy o To the Honorable the Board of Adlermen of the Cuy of Brooklyn.

Gentlemen: The great calamity which has just befallen the city of Chicago, almost destroying it by fire, thereby rendering thousands upon thousands of her inhibitants bomeless and in wast of the ordinary means of sustecance, calls at once hot only for our warmest sympathies, but immediate and substantial aid. Under those carecumetances I have deemed in you the propriety of borrowing the sum of \$400,000, to be lowered inhibitantly for the relief of the sufferers. I am aware the Common Council has no legal power to act in the premises, but I win, with Judge McCue and some other sentlemen who have kindly volunteered to do so, exemilemen who have kindly volunteered to do so, exemile personally responsable for its repayment, and an assured that the lands can be easily obtained from our measyed institutions upon such a biedle. All that will be required on the part of your honorable body is by resolution or other wise to sanction the obtaining of the loan for that purpose, and promising to use all means in your power to obtain the pressace of a law by the Legalatre, authorizing the raying as support of Jupour-purpose and raying and such as such as such as a support of Jupour-purpose and promising to use all means in your power to obtain the passace of a law by the Legalatre, authorizing the analysis of the such as a support of Jupour-purpose of the suppose and promising to use all means in your power to obtain the passace of a law by the Legalatre, authorizing the lands on wow, and shwys have been opposed to rassing I am now, and shwys have been opposed to rassing

THE CITY OF BROOKLYN'S MUNIFICENT GIFT. Aiderman Richardson offered the following:

Resolved, Ti at the financial officers of the city be difreed Louises, no not of one binores! Itsus and college, entitled the Chicago Relief Fund, by issuing certifcates of indebtedness for and in ochaid of the city of
Brooklyn to the amount of not less than one thousand
dollars each, payable in one year from the date thereof, with interest at seven per cent per annum, payable
semi-annually, and to forthwith sell the same at not
less than par, and having raised said sum of \$100,000.
said financial officers are hereov directed to forthwith
forward the same in cash or the necessaries of life to
such officers of the city of Chicago as said financial
officers of the city, after advisement, find to be the
raine for the relief of the people of that city suffering
from the recent configuration.
Of Brooklyn to pay said certificates of inceptedness,
and that we call spon the Logislature of the bilate at
its next session, to make valid in all respects the congation hereby sought to be assumed.

Resource, That we under the healt for a public meeting
at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening, and, by
view of this appailing calamity, we arge the utmost
iberaity on behalf of corporate organizations and individual citizens. Alderman Richardson offered the following :

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and were instantly approved by Mayor Kainfleisch. President Berren of the Board of Aldermen then

DESPATCH TO THE MAYOR OF CHICAGO:

Sir: The Common Council of the city of Brooklyn have this day appropriated the sum of \$100,000 in case, no its equivalent in the becessaries of life, for the eller of the sufferers in Chicago. Please conier with the Mayor of Brooklyn as to your immediate wants.

(Signes) President of the Board of Aldermen.

The money for these bonds was forthwith advanced on the checks of Mayor Kathfleisch for \$50,000, and on the joint checks of the the Hon. Isaac Van Anden, the Hon. William C. Kingsley, Judges McCae, and Edward Harvey for the other \$50,000 it was really to be forwarded last night. The special Committee of the Common Council ave calle i a

PUBLIC MEETING IN THE ACADEMY to-night, for the purpose of further providing for the relief of the sufferers. Mayor Kalbethsch will presude, and addresses are to be delivered by the Rev. Henry Ward Becener, the Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin, the Hon. William C. De Witt, the Hon. doshaa M. Van Cott, Judge Alexander Mcue, and The Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange are also

joining in the noble work of relief. Yesterday the President, Mr. Henry Harteau, of the Twentieth Ward, sent the following desputen to the Mayor of

Chicago: Brooklyn N. Y. Oct 10 1871.

A meeting has been called to-day of the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange of this city, for the purpose of extending their aid and symilarly to your citizens with heartiet sorrow you shall ave our means.

Fresident of Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange.

To the Mayor of Chicago. The Exchange will hold a special meeting at noon to day, and receive and forward contributions A subscription list, headed by the Hon. Thomas Colgan, of the Bank Opster House, \$23, has been

THE WORK GOING ON.

A relief fund was also started in the Mayor's office, and \$100 was paid in within ten minutes. The theatrical managers are at work. Performances are to be given in the Brooklyn and Park Theatres for the relief of the sufferers. The pupils and members of Burnham's will give an exhibition in the Academy on Thursday evening.

Among the sufferers by the fire is a sister of Alderman Dawson of Brooklyn. She resided in Caleago, but was on a visit to Brooklyn. Yesterday she received a despatch announcing the destruction of her house. HOOLEY'S ESCAPE.

Mr. R. M. Hooley, late proprietor of Hooley's Opera house of Checago, which was among the buildings burned, formerly resided in Brooklyn, when he managed a minstel hall. He removed to Checago, opened an opera house there and retained possible to the carried buildings of the carried by the carried but the solution of the solution of the carried but the solution of the solution of

ession of it until a short time ago, when he sold ut and retired. GOVERNOES' PROCLAMATIONS.

Randolph again Striking the Key-Note-Other High Officials Awakening the Sympathy of the People. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TRENTON, Oct. 10.

To the People of New Jersey:

The great city of Chicago has been visited by a domity apparalleled in modern times. Aside from loss of property that will bring ruin to thousands families, the immediate personal suffering of omeless and distracted men, and helpless women and children, calls for the most prompt and libera id from every humane person in the land to give nmediate direction to the generous purposes of

te people of New Jersey.

I urge upon all loyel authorities in cities, through
onstituted committees, and the clergy of all de outributions of mone, and clothing for the relief f the suffering.

Almost every household has clothing that can be pared, and the contribution of it cannot be too nick nor on abundant. Almost every intaintant, ich said poor, or our prosperious State can give for a clothing the purpose. It is both a duty and a privilege so a do. s Jersey City and Camden are convenient points

at the proper time make a plant and octained as knowledgement of all their receipts.

I will also appoint in benefit of the State, such as sistance to these efficers as they may require, and I will personally attend to and insure the safe and promat transmission of all contributions the liberality of our people may place at our disposal.

A poundation larger than our city of Newark contains is without food, raimant, or shelter, weared in body to the light degree. distressed to mind be

vond expression, and houseless and homeless, apon the verge of winter. While the Almighty has seen dit to permit this desolation, let us by large gifts of that which He has bestowed upon us, show our ara-titude for our prosperity, and for all His mercies, (Signed) THEODORE F. RANDOLP-I. Governor of New Jersey.

THE VOICE OF MICHIGAN. STATE OF MICHIGAN, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LANSING, Oct. 9, 1-71. A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

The city of Chicago, in the neighboring State of [18], lois, 183 ocen visited in the providence of Almigh y lod with a chamity simost may anvied in the annian in the horizon. A large portion of that beautimi and most needed to be surely. The poor have lost the little all they possessed, and may thousands of people is endered homeless and homeless.

he members should suffer withit. I cannot do not that are whole peoples of the State will most gladity, most promptly, and most liberally respond to this under the maid upon their sympathies; but no words of niled can peak to strongly as the calcante heart. (Signed) HENRY P. BALDWIN. Governor of Michigan. THE VOICE OF THE TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

THE VOICE OF THE TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA., WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1871.

The appalling calamity which has failen so suddenly upon Caicago imposes upon the whole nation the arregent daty of sending speedily to the people of that city sympathy and all.

The national Capital, feeling deep sorrow for the disaster, needs only organization and concerted measures in order to move with honorable promptitude and generosity to the assistance of the suffering and terrorstricken community.

Therefore, I do nerchy recommend and urge the citic zens of the District of Columbiatio meet together at Metzerost liait as 8 o'clock is the evening of the lifth day of October for the purpose of taking fitting and theral action for the relief of the homeless and suffering thousands in Chicago.

[eigned].

EDWIN L. STANTON, Acting Governor,

THE VOICE OF MISSOURI. Gov. Brown of Missouri has sent forth a proclamation in relation to the terrible calamity, in which he recommends all cities, towas, and charitable associations to take immediate stees to organize relief, and respond promptly to the deep sorrow which Missouri feels at the foverwhelming affliction, and which extends to all who have been stricken down in the midst of unbounded prosperity. They have the sincerest sympathy of Missouri's sons in their distress.

FISK'S WAY OF DOING IT.

Eight Locomotives to be Put Off over the Eric at the Rate of Fifty Miles an House

with Supplies.
The Eric Railway Company, which was first in he field with its generous offer to transport free of charge contributions to the afflicted inhabitants of Chicago, will despatch a lightning express train for this purpose to the West this morning. Over one thousand packages of various sizes were received at the foot of Twenty third street yesterday. These contained crackers, clothing, bedding, crockery, preserved meats, and every imaginable description of fcod and rament. Last night two barget freighted with these goods were towed over to the Long Dock, Jersey City.

OVER FIFTY LABORERS were engaged all night in shipping them on the cars. The train will consist of ten baggage cars, and is to be put through at the rate of forty miles an hour to

Erie express, and Surgeon Follard of the Ninth Regiment, accompany the train as supercargoes, THE ORDERS FOR THE LIGHTNING EXPRESS. The following order was promulgated by Fresh dent Gould in relation to the cumning of this trois

ERIE'S LIGTNING RELIEF. The following order from Jay Gould was handed to The Sun yesterday:
L. D. Rucher, Esq., General Superintendent of the Eric Rallroad Company,

Fig. The exigencies of the case demand that freient ecceived for the suffering citizens of Chicago Should not only have preference over all other business of this corroration, but should be forwarded with unprecedent despatch. As a large amount of property will be received after the degracine of south ery territy described by the action of the control of the control

NEW YORK. Oct. 10, 1871. As fast as the goods were received at the foot of Twenty-third street an entry was recorded in a book of the name of the donor, and the nature of the contents. A large piece of white cotton cieth

was nailed against the ferry house, bearing the following: CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED HERE

FOR THE CHICAGO SUFFERERS.

bors. Small bundles represented so many widow's mites, all of which were as thankfully received as the greater gifts of the richer givers. Many ladies

rode down in carriages with boxes and cases. FISK AS A TRUCKMAN. Col. Fisk worked like a Trojan, and inspirad all his subordinates with the same spirit of activity, Twice during the day the Colonel mounted one of the Eric baggage express trucks, and, taking the reins in his own hands, drove off rapidly to collect contributions. Six magnificent horses were in the plendid private team. On the sides of the track

were stripes of canvas containing the words:

Two Eric Railway gentlemen stood in the track behind the gallent driver. They carried rector books, and for every bundle tossed over lother the hastily wrote a receipt, true it out, and handed it to the doner. The hage truck and six-in-hand attracted much attention as it stooks moved up Broadway. Every lew minutes it was haired by benevolent men and women who had packages done up for transportation. Col. Pick stopped bis truck in front of several stores, where he had briends, and sent in word that he had but a

MOMENT TO WAIT FOR FREIGHT for the lightning express to Calcareo. Very gratifying results tollowed. B was and cases of goods were toiled out and offed high on the wagon. In this way and Prinde Eric twice during the after agong their in a formelable exhibit of the noble offerings of generous New Yorkers.

Among the contributions received by the Eric Reliway Company were some very mainteent and acceptable gifts. Messrs. G. & S. Heyman of 38 Hudson street sent down two large loads of now bedding. The St. Nicholas Hotel contributed also seven packages of bed and bedding. Saxy eight barrols of crackers formed the magnificent gift of

THE CITY HALL POLICE. THE CITY HALL POLICE.

A large case standing by itself was addressed to St. Xivier's Convent of Mercy, Chicago, and we diabeled "From Sisters of Mercy, New York." Nearly all the packages were addressed to "The Mayor of Chicago," and in some cases the world "Chicago Rehief Committee" were painted thereon. At 9 o'clock last evening a Sun recorder visited the palatial headquarters of the Free Radway Company. With the exception of Col. Fick's invalidation of the distribution of the surface of the standard the search at the case of the control of the surface of the surface and surgeon Poliara in relation to the surpment of the goods, in this also

EUSH THROUGH THIS TRAIN read as well as you, and im how a mail of the issponsibility.

Fisa-lif we can only get into these bekerles tonight. Allien, go and see Wilson. Ask him how
many parters of crackers be can let me have by d
obelook to morrow morning.

Allian-Shall Isay anything about the price for
them, or leave that to be actived afterward?

Frea-Cit his list of process in the lout how many
barrers be can let us have by daylt at. Jump into a
carriage, and I'll with tree old you come back.

Hucker, we'll go over to dersey. City, orag out that
train, and see what our openty is lor althing in with,
characters about the server of these.

train, and see what our capacity is for dilling in with. CHACKES AND CHEESE.

SUN Reporter Worf, Colonel, I guess the Westers enters are senting and praity rapidly into Capacity and providing for pressing one recently.

Fight (wheeling round in the smarts—That's so; but, the trouble is these people can't send forward choosing. Besides, they have terminated. We must be moving here in New York or these people will still the convergence of the control of

State pit below:
belt we must be lively.

SUN Reporter—When will the next train start?
Fisk—At five objects to increase eveny. We shall send two special trains for this purpose every day, and all I want is to see the supplies roll in.

Bring in your crackers and chasse and I will rush them through. We have referred eight formotive into commission to increase to have first train through and expect to make Biffico in each lours.

About fifty miles as the sea do not year travely.